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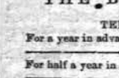

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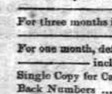

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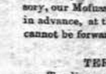

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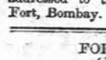

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CORNHILL MAGAZINE. Vol. 7, January to June. Medium 8vo. Rs. 5-12.
HUNTING AND DRIVING. An Illustrated Manual. By Stonehenge. As. 8.
THE FAMILY FRIEND. Volume for Midsummer, 1863. Cloth. Rs. 2-12.
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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—10, *Cornhill, London.*

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LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
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The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
„ „ „ „	4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „	3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland } On Ireland }	On demand		1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate Drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March; 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—FRANCS 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—FRANCS. 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s.	11¾d.	„
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	2-56 cts.		„
3 Do. Do.	2-53		„
On Demand	2-50		„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13As. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
„ 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
„ 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
„ 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
„ 1 do.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 22nd July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	165 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	75 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	107 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	150 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Art Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 11,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 3,500 pm. p. [share.
Kipinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 11,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New 2,39 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 600 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		101
,, Loan 1835-36	}	99½
,, Loan 1842-43		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		108½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	210
Carolus	,,	209
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	106½
Gold Lost	,,	16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	Nom.
,, (Seed)	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d.	Nominal.
,, (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d to £2 10s. 0d.	
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (8th July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready)	Rs.	460 to 493
New Dholleras, (ready)	,,	480 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	,,	485 to 490
New Oomrawuttee	,,	450 to 455
New Comptа	,,	460 to 463
New Dharwar Sawgunnee	,,	550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	440 to 445
New Veeravul	,,	445 to 450
New Khandeish	,,	430 to 435
New Comptee	,,	460 to 465
New Accote	,,	470 to 475
New Mangalore	,,	450 to 455
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		7 to 7-2 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	7-4 to 7-5
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33
	,,	37 to 38
Niger	,,	25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 21	Art Union	Morison	London 10 April.
	Colonel Ledyard	Wells	Kurrachee 18 July

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Art Union*, from London.—Spoke the barque *Western Ho*, for Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
July 21	Albion	Thompson	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per American Ship *Colonel Ledyard*, from Kurrachee.—Mrs. Wells, and child.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, for Singapore and Hongkong.
Ship *Marians*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 21ST JULY 1863.

For London.

Bucephalus.—61 cases Gum Arabic, 164 cwt. 19 lbs. ; 17 cases Herabole, 26 cwt., Curcumnchund Dharsy ; 301 packages Munjeets, 312 cwt., 3 qrs. 2 lbs., Visram Ebram.

Mystery.—153 packages Munjeets, 180 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

For Liverpool.

Excellent.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hurjee Hemraz.

Star of Brunswick.—25 bales Cotton, 87¼ cwt., Hurjeevy Choonee lall.

Glee Maiden.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co. ; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Dyall Bhimjee and Co. ; 46 bales Cotton, 161 cwt., J. S. Moore and Co.

John Linn.—371 bundles Country Gall, 381 cwt. ; 23 bags Nuxvomica 23½ cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee.

Queen of the East.—75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Wocturnchund Muncharam ; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cursondass Mooljee ; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee.

Norah Creina.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Husraz Curumsy ; 60 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Chuturbhoz Hurry ; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Dyall Jairaz.

Mary Spark.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Morning Light.—7½ chests Cupooreatchry, 15 cwt. ; 8 chests Jeathemud, 10 cwt. ; 6 chests Cocum Oil, 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs., Narron Odhevjee ; 80 bales Orchillaweed, 271 cwt., 18 lbs., Ebram Ramjee.

Gertrude.—314 bags Linseed, 471 cwt. ; 22 bags Gingillyseed, 33 cwt. ; 42 bags Surseeseed, 63 cwt., Dowjee Premjee.

Thetis.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Floating Light.—35 bales Cotton, 122¼ cwt., Jafferjee Golam Hosen.

Contest.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Nayaashire.—5 bales Wool, 15 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody ; 1 box Tabocco, Cursetjee Muncherjee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Kessowjee Bovunjee.

City of London.—11 bales Cotton, 38½ cwt., Coongeelall Doongersydass ; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Juguath Jaytrop.

Kingland.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Ludhabhoy Eyoany.

Castlemain.—273 bundles Linseed, 136½ cwt., Lawrence and Co. ; 1,130 bags Surseeseed, 1,695 cwt., Fernandise.

Lewshen.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee.

Southern Belle.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Jootha.

Sirocco.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Belle Isle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee ; 30½ bales Cotton, 104½ cwt., Combier Son and Co. ; 45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Ramjee Khatsey and Co. ; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Chutoorbhoz Narsy ; 15¼ bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Combier Son & Co.

Malden.—272 bags Linseed, 136 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

Zodiska.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Tulla Nagay ; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Vusunjee Jewraz ; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Vaubdass Lilladhur and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 box True Pearls, Culliandass Kirparam.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—July 14, P. and O. S. N. Company's Steam ship *Simla*, A. B. Farquhar, *from* Calcutta 9th July.

DEPARTURE.—July 13, *Ship Regina*, Cadge, to London.

Military.

BOMBAY.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 21ST, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

2. With reference to para 3 of Garrison Orders of the 18th instant, the Committee of which Captain Combe, is President, is dissolved.

3. The Committee of which Captain Jacob, is President, is dissolved.

3. A Medical Committee composed as follows will assemble to-morrow, at 11 A.M., at the Hospital of H. M.'s 103rd Regt., to examine and report on dead stock belonging to that Hospital :—
President.—Surgeon Major Mahaffy, 103rd Regt.
Members.—Assistant Surgeon Dolan, Colaba Sanitarium, and Assistant Surgeon Watts, H. M.'s 103rd Regt.

4. With reference to para 5 of the Garrison Orders of the 30th June last, the Committee of adjustment of which Captain Combe, is President, will reassemble to-morrow at 11 A.M. at the quarters of that officer.

5. It is notified for general information that Surgeon Thom, residing at the Adelphi Family Hotel, will act for Assistant Surgeon Haines during the latter Officer's absence on leave.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 18th July 1863.

The Government of India has directed that the Native Infantry Regiments serving in China shall be augmented to a strength of 700 Privates.

With a view to early completing the Regiments of this Presidency serving in China to the augmented strength, Government has sanctioned a bounty of Rupees (29) twenty for all men, who may Volunteer for the 22nd and 29th Regiments Native Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief requests that Officers Commanding Regiments will call for Volunteers for the above Corps, previously explaining to the men the advantages offered by service in China viz., Full Batta Free Rations, and on arrival warm clothing suitable for the climate.

None but men of good character, under 14 years service, and whose fitness is certified by a Medical Officer will be eligible for transfer.

Nominal Rolls of Volunteers are to be sent to Army Head Quarters with as little delay as possible when the number required from each Regiment will be notified in General Order.

20th July 1863.

Gunner and Laboratory man James Walsh, Unattached List, employed in the Ordnance Department, is promoted to Serjeant under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492, of the 3rd September 1862.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the required examination in the native language as follows :—
Hindoostanee Staff Test.
Captain J. S. Graves, 103rd Foot.
Lieut. G. G. H. Fulton, 7th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. S. B. Miles, 7th Regiment N. I.

The Officer Commanding 1st Gr. Regiment N. I., has permission to detach a recruiting party to the Punjaub, viz.
1 Native Officer, 1 Non-Commissioned Officer, and 2 Privates.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st July 1863.

Assistant Apothecary W. Roan, supernumerary attached to the *Ajdaha*, was transferred to the *Berenice*, from the 18th instant.

Mr. W. R. Burn, is appointed Clerk of the *Semiramis*.

Mr. Francis Gunner, of the *Coromandel*, is to be transferred to the *Semiramis*.

Mr. D. J. Kennelly, Assistant Dockmaster, is appointed to the Command of the *Semiramis*, for a special duty, without prejudice to his appointment as Assistant Dockmaster.

Mr. Downing, 1st Officer of the *Coromandel*, is to be transferred to the *Semiramis* as 1st Officer.

Mr. John Roberts, is appointed 2nd Officer.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marr, is to be transferred from the *Coromandel* to the *Semiramis*.

The undermentioned Engineers, supernumeraries of the *Ajdaha*, are to be transferred to the *Semiramis* :—
Mr. D. F. Cunninghame, 1st Class Engineer.
Mr. N. Shimmings, 1st Class N. T. Engineer.
Mr. D. Istley, 2nd Class Engineer.
Mr. Lyon Ribero, 3rd Class N. T. Engineer of the *Coromandel*, is to be transferred to the *Semiramis*.
Mr. David Christie, 2nd Engineer, from Hospital, is directed to rejoin the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary for duty in the Factory

Letter to the Editor.

CHARITABLE ASYLUMS IN INDIA.

SIR,—May I request the favor of your kindly advocating in your valuable paper the necessity of establishing charitable Asylums in almost every town of British India.

You are aware such Asylums exist in London, there are some in Bombay also, established through the liberality of the late Baronet Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy ; however, I am not aware of their being any in the Mofussil.

It will be greatly beneficial to the people of India and to the prosperity of the British realm if charitable funds be established by Government in every town, this could easily be done if Government order its various local officers to use their best endeavours in establishing such Asylums within the districts under their respective control, of course Government cannot force its people to be charitable and may not consider it therefore proper to pass an Act, but it would be well, as soon as the Income Tax is abolished, if Government order a committee to be appointed in each city for the purpose of taking the best means for relieving the wants of the poor, the Income tax is looked on by all with great odium, but the people would willingly contribute their mite and pay at least half of the tax they now give to the Government, for furthering such a laudable object as the establishment of charitable asylums in India. Every one whose income exceeds one hundred rupees ought to contribute, to clothe the naked and feed the hungry is a duty incumbent on all. Let the cotton merchants respond liberally to the call ; while the American war on the one hand, has tended to benefit the cotton merchants of India in a great measure, it has on, the other hand, an undue tendency to impoverish the poor classes of India who have to pay enhanced prices in the market for the articles of consumption which is chiefly attributable to the produce of grain being much neglected and greater attention being paid to the cultivation of cotton. The prices of all the necessaries of life has, of late, increased two and three-fold their former value, and those who are blind and unable to work from bodily and other infirmities often lead a life of perpetual misery, their groans and sufferings are manifold, too many here to be detailed and without any accommodation to shelter them from rain, it is no wonder that they shiver from intense cold and their limbs become palsied. Let then a Company be formed every where consisting of respectable persons who should store all sorts of grain and as suggested by the *Rast Goftar*, sell them at reasonable rates, if not at the prime cost, but they should not look to any selfish profit, this would do an immense good to the poor, the grain sellers will learn to sell every thing at proper rates, and the present exorbitant market prices will fall down.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly insert this letter in your valuable paper, I have no doubt your able remarks will draw the attention of our many wealthy and public spirited citizens and induce them to try their utmost for the consummation of a plan which, I believe, will conduce greatly to the increase of general welfare and the happiness of a great mass of the population of British India.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE POOR.

Bombay, 21st July 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 14th July, the wife of Mr. John Henry Fredericks, of a son.

At Madras, on the 14th July, the wife of Captain P. L. Codd, H. M.'s Indian Army, of a daughter.

At Black Town, on the 14th July, the wife of Mr. Geo. Van-Hoeften, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th July, at St. Matthias Church, Vepery, Head Surveyor Josiah Ross, to Josephine, daughter of Mr. Robert Hosie.

At Madras, Mr. Frederick Barnes, Overseer, D. P. W., to Miss Harriett Selby.

DEATHS.

At No. 11, Kyd Street, on the 8th July, Robert Stuart, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. E., aged 53 years.

At Cuddalore, on the 11th July, Jane Amelia, daughter of Mr. A. Scully, aged 5 years 8 months and 14 days.

At Agra, on the 13th July, Lucy Amelia, the beloved wife of Captain E. H. Scott, 24th Regiment, P. N. I., aged 38 years.

At Meerut, on the 11th July, Sarah, the beloved wife of Steward J. Birch, H. M.'s 90th Light Infantry.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th July 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ½ ,, ,, 1	,, 0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 1 ,, ,, 2	,, 1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 2 ,, ,, 3	,, 2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th July 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th July.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

The Mail for Zanzibar, per Ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about the 25th instant.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee* will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 2	KURRACHEE	July 15
AGRA	July 14	LAHORE	July 11
ALLAHABAD	June 30	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 22	MADRAS	July 16
BANGALORE	July 17	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	July 11	MEERUT	July 14
CALCUTTA	July 11	OUDH	July 15
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 4
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	June 30	RANGOON	June 4
FRANCE	June 20	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 21

CALENDAR —JULY, 1863.

First Quarter.....Friday 24d. 2h. 23.4m. A.M.
Full Moon.....Thursday 30d. 6h. 24.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	22	Magdalene.	5 34	6 38	3 31	3 11	
Thur.	23	Twilight ends 7.58	5 35	6 38	4 16	3 52	
Fri.	24	Uranus rises at 2.51.	5 35	6 38	5 19	4 41	
Sat.	25	St. James.	5 35	6 37	6 29	5 43	
Sun.	26	8th Sun. after Trinity.	5 36	6 37	6 36	6 57	
Mon.	27	Jupiter rises at 11.10.	5 36	6 37	6 36	8 16	
Tues	28	Jupiter sets at 10.56	5 37	6 36	8 55	9 10	

Date 20th July Time—6h. 2m. 51.2s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 22nd.—Battle of Salamanca 1812.—The Indian Income Tax Act passed, 1860.
Thursday 23rd.—Canada Union assented to, 1840.
Friday 24th.—Insurance Societies first established, 1696.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.
Saturday 25th.—Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
Sunday 26th.—The Darien Expedition sailed from Leith, 1698.—Coleridge died, 1834.—An earthquake experienced all over Lower Bengal, 1854.
Monday 27th.—Manilla taken, 1762.—French Revolution, 1830.
Tuesday 28th.—Robespierre guillotined, 1794.—Battle of Talavera, 1809.—Battle of the Pyrennees, 1813.—Harvest snow at Lyons, 1860.

THE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

AN Official Report of the Trade Statistics of the Upper Godavery district from October 1862 to May 1863 has just appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The value of the trade during these seven months is set down at

Exports....Rs.	1,20,879
Imports....	2,41,126
Total.....Rs.	3,62,005

This rather mean looking result, is otherwise valued by the sanguine, smart writing Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who trusts that it is but the germ of a traffic which may be rapid in its growth. "If with the river virtually closed to traffic, and in the absence of roads, there is still a nascent traffic struggling into life, what will be the extent of future trade when the river shall be open and the roads made ?" What indeed !—This is a question that has been asked and answered hypothetically and theoretically in a very magnificent way by Sir Arthur Cotton and his pupils for the last ten years—but though there have been, what are called "Godavery Works" going on during the greater part of that period, we seem now hardly much nearer any practical answer to the question. In 1854 Sir Arthur (then Colonel) Cotton by his publication on "Public Works in India," and speeches on the same subject, roused public feeling in England to an astonishing pitch of expectancy as to what might be done in India could he only find ministers and officials to believe in his gospel. Only open the navigation of the Godavery we were told, and a promised land would be opened to our view that would afford boundless supplies of flour and cotton and so render ourselves entirely independent of America for our supply of both these invaluable products ! Few unfortunately believed the Colonel's report to such a trustful extent as his preachings claimed, but he did contrive to interest the official mind to some extent in his projects. Sir Charles Wood was at that time Indian Minister, and gave a partial adherence to the views of Colonel Cotton on the opening of the Godavery, but he soon afterwards retired from that office : the question was not viewed with much favor by officials in India, and it almost went to sleep till Sir Charles Wood's accession to office in the India Department a second time. It has been rather unlucky that the favour with which the scheme has been viewed by the Indian Minister at home, has not been always responded to by the Government immediately concerned in giving effect to the orders of superior authority. The present Government of Madras has obstructed the progress of the Godavery works to an extent that is unaccountable, and nothing short of peremptory orders from the Supreme Government, in giving effect to the views of the Secretary of State, made it proceed with the works that had been sanctioned, with anything approaching to despatch. The results, however, to the present moment are still but infinitesimally small, if we are to form an opinion from the trade statistics of the Upper Godavery. The principal articles of export are cotton, oil seed, and rice. The cotton of the district appears to be all exported by the Godavery, as there is not fifty rupees worth disposed of otherwise. The quantity exported, as specified in the seven months statistics, is nearly five thousand maunds, and valued at something over twenty-five thousand rupees. The quantity of oil seed exported is not large and there is neither linseed nor hemp. The imports, which are stated as amounting to Rs. 2,41,126 consist mainly of Government stores and for the most part on account of the Godavery works ; the other articles imported being Salt, English Piece Goods, European Stores, Wine, Beer and Spirits ; and Rice.

Nearly half the amount of the export trade of the Upper Godavery District, is for timber exported from the Government forests. Though the felling of teak has been prohibited, the export of other descriptions of timber has increased, from which circumstance the Deputy Commissioner of the District infers "that the effect of the lately imposed restrictions has been to lead the traders to make use of the many excellent descriptions of timber with which the forests on the Godavery abound, and thereby to develope the resources of the country." 'Developing the resources of the country,' has become such a cant phrase, that most people have got rather tired of hearing it, or meeting with it anywhere ; and in India hitherto, the thing never *is*, but always is *to be* : We may hope, however, that we are now getting beyond this stage of matters, and have at last got above the hand to mouth sort of life we have hitherto been leading in everything pertaining to the internal Government of the country ; and that even the developement of resources through the opening of the Godavery —may soon be transferred from the list of shams to that of realities.

IN our paper of the 27th ultimo we took occasion to refer to the proposed Series of Professional papers on Indian Engineering, projected by Major Medley, R. E., Principal of the Government College of Engineering at Roorkee.

It will be remembered that the object of the important work now proposed to be issued under the able editorship of Major Medley is to record from time to time the experience of Military, Departmental, Railway, and other Engineers in India, for the benefit of their contemporaries and successors. The Series will contain, 1st.—Original papers descriptive of works actually executed or in progress in any part of India. 2nd.—Official documents, reports, projects, and the like, which Government may place at the Editor's disposal for publication. 3rd.—Papers on original professional subjects or on scientific subjects bearing on the profession. 4th.—Original designs and projects. 5th.—Occasional translations and reprints of articles of importance which are not generally accessible to the Indian Engineer. Major Medley has issued a later Circular than that which we recently noticed, and in that it is intimated that the Government of India has promised to assist his important enterprise by sending him Official Papers. The later Circular states that "the Government of India has promised to authorize the transmission of Professional Papers from among the Records of the Public Works Department, or from those of the Local Governments for publication in the proposed Series." Major Medley is very anxious that the Railway Engineers should take an interest in this scheme, and actively support it by their contributions. It is not meant to be an Official, or Departmental, or Military Scheme ; but simply a Professional one ; and it is to the profession at large that the author of it looks for assistance in supplying an acknowledged and long-felt deficiency and desideratum. As regards contributions, it is intimated that elaborate papers on general principles are not so much required, as records, however brief, of actual Indian practice. For the former, few engineers actively employed can find leisure ; for the latter a couple of hours spent at the desk may often suffice to record results of the greatest value to the profession at large. Contributions will be published with or without the name of the writer as desired ; and, if requested (not otherwise) Major Medley will be happy to abbreviate or revise any paper that may be sent ; otherwise it will be printed entire, or returned if unsuitable. In all cases, every care will be bestowed on the press work. We estimate highly the importance of Major Medley's proposed work. That it is a great desideratum will doubtless be acknowledged by every member of the Profession of Engineers in India. The want of such a means of recording the experience of Engineers in India must indeed be felt to be a serious inconvenience by those engaged in Indian Public Works. Engineers of high attainments leave the country from year to year, carrying with them their experience of the past and their projects for the future, which are alike lost to the Profession, to Government and to the public. We trust the Profession on this side of India will take an interest in this work and give it their active support ; and especially the Railway Engineers of whom there are amongst us, a large number of highly accomplished men.

A RETURN has recently been made to Parliament, on the motion of a member of the House of Commons pretty well known in Bombay, Mr. Ayrton, showing the entire expenditure in England and in India on account of Electric Telegraphs in India, and also the amount expended yearly on account of permanent works, and on annual maintenance and expenses. Also an account of the annual receipts from the telegraphs, and the number of miles and telegraph stations open in each year. The amount spent in the construction of telegraph lines in India from the year 1850-51 to 1861-62 inclusive, is Rupees 46,05,935-8-5½. This is exclusive, of the cost of stores from Europe ; the expenditure in England on account of Electric Telegraphs in India, viz., for stores, freights, instruction of assistants, passage money, &c., was for the same period £385,400 3s. 2d. The number of miles of telegraph lines and stations open at the close of the official year 1861-62 was 11,030, and 144 stations. The construction of the telegraph can hardly be said to have commenced till after the monsoon of 1853, and at the close of the official year 1854-55 (30th of April 1855) there were 3,255 miles of telegraph and 48 station offices opened. The greatest extent of telegraph, as might be expected is given under the head of Bengal, when in 1861-62, there were 1749 miles of telegraph and 23 offices. The Punjab and North-West Provinces come next with 1575 miles and 20 offices ; Central India comes third, with 1,275 miles and 11 offices ; and Bombay fourth, with 1,238 miles of telegraph and 21 offices. The receipts for private messages in Bengal in 1861-62 were Rs. 1,61,955-14 ; and in Bombay for the same period Rs. 1,50,071-3-6.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 21*st July*, 3 P.M.
Steamer *Penang* from Southern Coast anchored.

GALLE, 21*st July*, 7-30 A.M.
Steamer *Northam* sailed for Australia.

Steamer *Ottawa* sailed for China.

GALLE, 21*st July*, 11-10 A.M.
Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Calcutta.

LOCAL.

UNDER recent arrangements made by the Government of Bombay, with the sanction of the Government of India, the Shipping Master, Lieutenant Hayman, who is also the Light-house keeper, is to be placed under the Master Attendant.

THE *Semiramis* has been ordered to proceed to the Laccadive Islands with the rice brought back by the *Coromandel*, and to distribute it amongst the famishing islanders.

THE *Assaye* and *Punjaub* are now on their way from England with Electric Telegraph Cable for the Persian Gulf. On their arrival here they will be towed to the Gulf by the *Berenice* and *Semiramis*, and the cable will then be laid down. After the completion of this work, the *Berenice* will be attached to the Political Agency in the Persian Gulf.

H. M.'s STEAMER "COROMANDEL."—We regret to state that two of the crew of the *General Simpson* were drowned. It would appear that Captain Carew, of the *Coromandel*, behaved most hospitably towards the officers and crew of this unfortunate vessel during their passage to Bombay.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE NANA.—We are glad to be able to relieve the public of all further uncertainty concerning the Nana. The blind Brahmin has become Queen's evidence, and identified the Nana himself. The information reached us yesterday from Rajpootana. —*Times of India, July* 21.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 21st July 1863.

BROACH.—Cloudy, wind westerly.
BULSAR.—Partially clouded.
CANNANORE.—Rainy.
GALLE.—Cloudy, S.W. strong. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Densely clouded, W.S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Clear ; S.W., light.
KURRACHEE.—Cloudy, S.W. moderate.
MADRAS.—Fine S.W. Ther. 85. Bar. 29·94.
PAUMBEN.—Fine calm. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Cloudy and sultry.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 12th July 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 50,381.			
Amount	Rs.	29,362	3 5
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	24,339	2 5
Total	Rs.	53,701	5 10

Corresponding Week last year, Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 40,184.			
Amount	Rs.	21,056	10 0
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	24,313	1 11
Total	Rs.	45,369	11 11

CORONER'S INQUEST.

RUN OVER BY A BULLOCK GHARRY.—An Inquest was held yesterday, at Dhobee Tallao second street, to enquire into the circumstances of the death of one Bhagee, aged about two years. It appeared that on Monday last at about five o'clock P.M. the deceased was playing in the verandah of her house. The father of the girl suddenly heard her call out. He looked up and saw her under a ghurry which was passing ; the wheel of the ghurry was on the ribs of the child when he saw it. The deceased was immediately conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. When they reached the Hospital the child was found to be dead.

VERDICT,—"The deceased was killed by misadventure :—the wheel of a bullock ghurry having passed over her."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—21ST JULY.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

RESISTING THE POLICE AUTHORITIES.—A Hindoo, by name Hurruckchund Hunsraj, was brought up, charged with resisting Mr. James Butters, European Constable, while in the execution of his duty, on Monday last. It appeared that on Monday last, at about four P.M. while Mr. Butters was on duty at the Bank, in Meadow street, prisoner was standing with others, when he ordered him away, but he would not go. At the time there were upwards of two hundred people there. The road was so thickly crowded that no vehicle could pass. Prisoner pushed against Mr. Butters. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of fifty rupees.

DITTO.—Another Hindoo named Mooljee Champsee, was placed at the bar, charged with resisting Mr. James Butters, while in the execution of his duty on Monday the 20th instant. On the prisoner pleading guilty to the charge, His Worship fined him fifty rupees.

GAMBLING.—Sooltan Ibrahim, Ibrahim Abdoola, and Singore Woolade, were placed at the bar, charged with being found gaming, with dice and money, on the Esplanade on Monday last. From the evidence of Muckoond Bhagojee, Police Constable, No. 544, it appeared that, at about three o'clock P.M. of Monday last, he saw the prisoners gaming on the Esplanade, with dice and money. He found on the ground two dice and five pies. The prisoner No. 3 threw away the dice.

His Worship found the prisoners guilty of the charge and sentenced the first prisoner to pay a fine of three rupees. The other two prisoners were sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty-one days in the House of Correction with hard labour.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—Yenkutrao, Soobrao and eight others were respectively placed at the bar, charged with obstructing the Bazar Gate Street, by keeping their carriages thereon, on the twenty-first instant. The evidence to prove the charge against the defendants was of so satisfactory a nature that His Worship fined the defendants in the sum of three rupees each.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Mahomedan named Mahomed Sooltan, was placed at the bar, charged with having in his possession, a quantity of lead, of the value of fourteen annas, which may be reasonably suspected to have been stolen from H. M's. ship *Berenice*, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

It appeared from the evidence of a police peon named Ahmed Abdool Ruzack, that on Monday last at about six o'clock P.M., he saw the prisoner at the Apollo Bunder, when he had something wrapped up under his arm. He asked the prisoner what he had, but he did not reply satisfactorily.

The prisoner urged in his defence that he brought the lead from on board the *Berenice* to make into hooks to catch fish. He bought it from a cook on board the ship, about two or three days

gineer at the Presidency states that he agrees with Colonel Munbee except that he would never give less than 6 inches, but that no definite rules can be laid down; for instance the moorum beyond Patas is nearly equal to broken stone, while many descriptions of the material generally called moorum disintegrate by mere exposure to the weather.

RESOLUTION.—The above abstract should be circulated to all Executive Officers with a request that after a trial of a year they will report how far experience in their several divisions bears out the conclusions therein stated.

2. It must be remembered that no general rule can ever be arrived at. The utmost that can be expected is that Government should know how much traffic in any given locality can be borne by a given depth of the metal of that locality.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

(*Athenæum and Statesman, July* 13.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers :—

Letter from the Committee appointed to report on the re-organization of the Department of Public Works, to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

HONORABLE SIR,

1. In our letter of the 10th ultimo we submitted, for the consideration of your Excellency in Council, our opinion as to the changes requisite in the organization of the Directing and Superintending Agency in the Department of Public Works. Our recommendations, which have received the sanction of Government, involved the abolition of the offices of Chief Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer, and District Engineer, and the apportionment of the duties now performed by these Officers, between the Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works, aided by a Deputy Secretary and eight Superintending Engineers residing in their several divisions. We now proceed to report on the other points referred for our consideration in the Proceedings of Government under date the 17th March last, No. 659, which may be classed under the following heads :—

(*a*)—The expediency or otherwise of re-transferring the execution of all minor works and repairs to the Revenue authorities.

(*b*)—The cost of the establishment required.

(*c*)—The duties and responsibilities which should be imposed on the several grades of Officers employed in the Department.

2. On the first question, the conclusion at which we have arrived is, that it is not possible, save at a considerable increase of expense, to make anything like a general re-transfer of the execution of repairs and minor works to the Revenue authorities. In stating this conclusion we deem it right to observe that we entered upon our inquiry with a very different impression. We were all (including the Engineer Member of our Committee) disposed to think that the only satisfactory plan for ensuring the execution of minor works and repairs, especially those connected with Irrigation, was to re-transfer it to the Collectors and their Subordinates. Of the Officers whom we consulted, Messrs. Cunliffe and Ellis, the late and present Collectors of the Madras District, and Colonel Ludlow, now Deputy Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works, were of the same opinion, the latter, mainly on the ground of the relief which the arrangement would give to the Superintending Engineers). We had before us the strongly expressed opinions of two experienced Members of the Government, who had had ample opportunities of observing the administration of this branch of the Public Works Department both before and after the organization of the present Department in 1855; and lastly, the decision of the Secretary of State on a full review of the arguments pro and con either side of the question, that the former system under which the execution of those works was entrusted to the Revenue authorities, should be reverted to. In these circumstances, notwithstanding the changes which recent measures have effected in the position of the Revenue officials, and especially the Tahsildars, and in their ability to give time and attention to the works in their respective ranges, we should have considered it our duty to recommend that such experiment should be tried, at all events, in a few of the Districts, if it had been in our power to devise any means of bringing it into operation without largely exceeding the limit of expenditure to which we have been restricted, or crippling the efficiency of what we may designate as the Engineering branch of the department. This, we find, is impossible. The establishments of the Collectors and Tahsildars have been so much reduced of late years; while, in the case of the latter, partly owing to the increased size of their Talooks, and partly to the introduction of the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, which have considerably added to their labors as Magistrates, the increase of work has been so great, that, if they are to be held responsible for keeping in order the irrigation works and cross roads in their Districts, they will need an addition to their present establishments, the aggregate of which, at the lowest computation, would involve a charge of Rupees 80,000 in salaries of Accountants and Gumastahs, which it would be impossible to meet by any corresponding reduction in the establishments of the Executive Officers of the Engineer Department. Moreover, and this is the more serious objection, the necessary staff of Overseers and Maistries could not be furnished to the Collectors without either unduly crippling the Engineer Establishment, or again entailing a considerable increase of charge in the salaries of additional Overseers to aid the Executive Engineers in those works which, under the proposed change, would still be reserved to them; and, here, it would often happen that, with the two classes of work under distinct Departments, two Officers would be employed on duties which might easily be done by one. Take, as an example, the District of North Arcot. In the scheme of estal lishments annexed to this letter, the establishment assigned to this District consists of two Executive Officers, three upper Subordinates (1 being Engineer and 2 Superintendents) and 9 Talook Overseers at the rate of one to each Talook. Looking to the size of the Talooks, the number of Talook Overseers is not more than will be needed for the effective supervision of the minor works; but most of these men will have other works within their Talooks, on which, if they are at the disposal of the Executive Officer in charge of the Range, they may be occasionally employed without prejudice to their special duty of looking after the minor works; while, if they were not available for such works, the proposed Staff of two Executive Officers, and three upper Subordinates, would be obviously inadequate for a District containing 300 miles of metalled roads, and works connected with two important Anicuts actually in progress. The Chandragiri Talook constitutes a range. In it there are four metalled roads 111 miles in length. Most of the irrigation works in this Taluk lie along the valley of the Soornamoody river, no less than 50 miles from the road from Poolay to Tripetty; so that the Talook Overseer will have to travel along 40 or 50 miles of road, for the supervision of which he will not be available, if the transfer of the minor, works to the Collectors should be carried out. Again there is a section of the western trunk road, 48 miles in length from the junction of the Palar and Poiney rivers to Vaniambaddy through Vellore. This road follows the valley of the Palar. Irrigation works are dotted along, no where distant from the road, to the south of which runs a chain of hills. So, in this case, if the proposed transfer of the minor works be carried out one man will have to inspect the road, while another will be going over the same ground to inspect the tanks.

3. It is not proposed to make over to the Revenue authorities any masonry works, whether new works or repairs, the cost of which may exceed rupees 1,000. Suppose, therefore, a calingula has to be built at a cost of rupees 1,200, the work must be entrusted to the Engineer Department. In the same tank a small upper calingula has to be built at a cost of rupees 350 and other stone and earth-work costing rupees 2,000. The two latter would come under the head of minor works, and, if the latter are to be placed under the Collector, would have to be executed under the orders of the Talook Overseer. There would thus be two men independently superintending the execution of work on the same tank. Take again the case of a stone dam over a surplus channel. The partial restoration of such a work would be classed as new work, and might cost, say, rupees 1,500. It would therefore be executed by the Engineer Department; and supposing the channel, half a mile long, leading as a branch from this dam, to be in need of repair, the repair, which might cost rupees 800, would be treated as a minor work, and executed under the orders of the Collector; so that one man would be superintending the work at the dam, and another at the channel; thus entailing a needless waste of superintendence. There would also be a waste of office work, inasmuch as two separate estimates would have to be prepared for what, under the present system, would be included in a single estimate. Moreover, with two separate agencies competing for labour in the same locality, the price of labor must necessarily rise, and the cost of the works must be proportionally enhanced. This is forcibly urged by the Collector of Trichinopoly in one of the reports which have been placed before us. In short, it is impossible to provide two separate establishments for objects nearly identical and working side by side, without entailing a considerable increase of charge. And, on the whole, we think it is very questionable whether, irrespectively of the cost of Establishments, the proposed re-transfer of the repairs and earth works to the Revenue Department would be followed by the advantages which are expected. Admitting that the Public Works Department has not hitherto answered expectations, it appears to us that much that is defective in its working is attributable to defects in the organization of the Department, which the changes recently sanctioned and others which we are about to propose, will go far to remove. Among the chief of these defects are the attempt at over-centralization; a needless multiplicity of accounts and returns; inadequacy of local supervision by experienced officers; want of defined responsibility; and, what is rather a fault in the practice than in the theory of the system, a want of constant and unreserved communication between the local Officers of the two Departments; and lastly, the want of a sufficiently stringent law to compel the villagers to furnish labor for the execution of what are essentially village works. All these are defects which we think are susceptible of being remedied without removing the superintendence of the minor works and repairs from the Department at present entrusted with it. And here it must be borne in mind that, under the old system, complaints of the inefficiency of the Executive were not unfrequent. It is shown in the Report of the Public Works Commissioners, and so far as we are aware, their statements on this point have not been contradicted, that numbers of tanks were continually out of repair; that there was much delay in the execution of work; that the accounts were often garbled; that the labor employed was more or less compulsory, the rates of wages being too low, and the payment by no means prompt; that the laborers were constantly defrauded of a portion of their hire; and that the Maistries who had the superintendence of the work, were, as a class, very inefficient.

4. But, though we question the expediency of making any general re-transfer of the duty of superintending the minor works and repairs to the Revenue authorities, we think it of great importance that the two Departments should work together more closely than they do at present, and that every advantage should be taken of the opportunities which the Revenue Officers unquestionably possess, of discovering and giving timely notice of defects or delays in the execution of necessary works. The course of action we would advocate, is pretty fully laid down in Chapter XI of the new Code; but from the inquiries we have made, it seems doubtful whether it is sufficiently observed in practice, and whether there is that free inter-communication and co-operation between the officials of the two Departments which the Code prescribes. Moreover, we think the Revenue authorities should have greater powers of interference; to the extent, at all events, of bringing to notice defects in the execution of work which may have come under their observation than the Code gives, or is understood to give them. The following is not an uncommon complaint against the present system. A Collector, or Tahsildar, in going through his District, comes upon a work, say the repair of a tank bund, in course of execution. The Overseer or other Officer under whose orders the work is being carried out, is absent on some other duty. The work people are using bad materials—sand, for instance, instead of clay. The Maistry or other foreman in immediate charge, when remonstrated with, says there is nothing better to be got, or that the material which is being used is that ordered by the Overseer. The Revenue Officer is powerless, for he is expressly prohibited from interfering in matters of professional or departmental detail; and the work goes on, and has to be done over again, probably in the following year. It has been suggested to us that in such a case, the Revenue Officer, or, at all events, the Collector, should be empowered to stop the work, pending a reference to the Officer in charge of the Range, or, if necessary, to the Superintending Engineer. This, we apprehend, would tend to create ill feeling and antagonism between the two Departments; but it should not only be permitted, but should be the duty of every Revenue Officer down to the Tahsildar, to draw immediate attention to any defective work which may come under his observation; and we doubt not that the mere fact of the Revenue Official being invested with this power, will often serve as a preventive against bad work. The members of the Public Works Department, on their part, should give ready attention to all such representatives.

5. Our scheme provides for the appointment of a comparatively well paid Overseer to each Talook, who, being entrusted with a comparatively limited range, will be able to see that the minor works, and particularly the irrigation works in the Talooks, are kept in proper repair, but who will also be available for looking after other works within his Talook, under the orders of the Range Officer. It will occasionally happen that there are no works in a Talook or Division, the execution of which the Talook Overseers are not competent to superintend; none, in fact, requiring any considerable degree of professional skill. In such a case, if the Collector, were desirous to take charge of the works in that particular Talook or Division we think it should be open to the Superintending Engineer to make them over to him, placing the Talook Overseer, and perhaps one of the Clerks on his Establishment, at the Collector's disposal. This probably might be done in parts of Malabar, where the present Collector is anxious and, we believe, competent to undertake the duty. It is a matter in which much must depend on the personal inclinations and aptitude of the Officers concerned. Some Collectors have a taste for Maramut: others have none; and it should be left to the Superintending Engineer to satisfy himself before making the transfer, that there is a reasonable prospect of the work being properly attended to. Where this is the case, it is desirable that the transfer should be made, so that more of the time of the scientific officers of the Department may be available for work requiring professional skill.

6. But for the reasons we have given against any general transfer of the works to the Revenue authorities, we do not anticipate that such an arrangement as that we have just suggested, will be found practicable to any great extent; and we should be more disposed to look to another mode of supplementing the Agency of the Public Works Department, somewhat similar to that suggested by His Excellency the Governor, in his Minute of the 30th July 1861, paragraphs 25 to 28, viz., that imposts upon the Ryots the duty of keeping in repair what may be called village tanks in contra-distinction to those which supply water to a considerable number of villages, and perhaps also the village roads. Act I of 1858 appears to have been enacted partly with this view. Provision is made in Section 6 for enforcing the execution, by the joint labor of a village community, of any work for the purpose of irrigation or of drainage, which, according to local custom, is annually executed by such joint labor; and the Chapter of the Public Works Code before referred to, (Section 25,) a description is given of the various classes of work to which the above provisions of the law are considered applicable. In some Districts, where there is no doubt as to the existence of the custom to which this Act gives a legal sanction, much may be done by the proper enforcement of its provisions; but in others the custom has so long fallen into desuetude, that the Act, as it now stands, could not be applied. This, we understand, is the case in the Madras District. Moreover, the duties which this Act imposes, are rather those of conservancy and the execution of petty repairs, and would hardly include more important repairs, such as that of a breach in a tank bund or in bank of the channel which, in the case of village tanks and channels, ought to be left to local agency: what we would suggest is, that an Act should be introduced into the local Legislature, either amending or supplementing Section 6, Act I of 1858, giving power to the Government to declare from time to time what irrigation and other works shall be kept in repair by the village community, and to enforce their execution by imposing a fine on such of the Ryots as may fail to contribute their proper share of labor, double the estimated value of such labor. The Act should not be enforced in any village until the irrigation works have been put into good repair; and in each case, on the transfer of the work, a portion of the Land Revenue should be remitted in consideration of the State being saved the cost of putting it in repair. This could be readily settled by taking the average expenditure on such works for a series of years. It should be the duty both of the Tahsildar and of the Talook Overseer, to bring to notice any negligence on the part of villagers and to see that the work is properly done. In case of failure on their part, the Act would give power to, by the Talook Overseer under the authority of the Collector, and its cost recovered for the villagers by withholding the usual remission and by a fine.

7. We now proceed to advert to the scheme of District Establishments which will be found appended to this letter. The proposals made in our former letter, provide for the abolition of the District Engineers, and the appointment, in their stead, of eight Superintending Engineers. We propose, for the present, at all events, to retain the present number of Ranges, placing the Officer in charge of each Range under the immediate orders of the Superintending Engineer. Our scheme assigns, on an average about two Officers of the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer to each District, on salaries ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 900 per mensem, in addition to travelling allowance; the number in each case varying with the requirements of the District. These officers will be placed in charge of the more important ranges, the others being entrusted to Sub-Engineers or Supervisors on salaries ranging from Rupees 150 to Rupees 400; and for each Talook, there will be a Talook Overseer on a salary of Rupees 60 per mensem, with travelling allowance at rupees 20, who will be held specially responsible for the repair and conservancy of the minor works, and particularly the minor irrigaton works; but will be available, when required, for other works in progress within the Talook under the orders of the Range officer. It is of great importance that the duty of superintending the repairs and conservancy of the minor works, should form the special charge of a particular set of officers, with ranges sufficiently limited to admit of their doing the work effectively. This should be the primary duty of the Talook Overseers; but it need not prevent their being available for the superintendence of other works in the immediate neighbourhood of the irrigation works. No Talook Overseer should be employed on work beyond the limits of his Talook except on an emergency, and then only with the special sanction of the Superintending Engineer.

8. The following is the numerical strength of the several grades :—

Executive Officers	24
Assistant Engineers	24
Sub-Engineers	14
Supervisors	37
Talook Overseers	167
	266

This establishment includes two Officers of the grade of Executive Engineer, and two of the grade of Assistant Engineer, one Sub-Engineer, five Supervisors, and thirteen Overseers, who will not be in charge of Ranges or Talooks, but will be employed on special works or projects; as, for instance, the building the Lawrence Asylum; the project for supplying Madras with water; the erection of Central Jails, &c. It is obviously of great importance that a certain number of well qualified Engineers should be constantly employed on the duty of investigating projects for the construction of great works calculated to develope the resources of the country. So far back as 1849, the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works, recommended the immediate appointment of four Officers for the examination of irrigation projects. The Public Works Commissioners, in their First Report, expressed their full concurrence as to the necessity of appointing Officers for this special object, and gave a list of large and important projects, some of which have been since carried out, on which such officers might be usefully employed. We have no doubt that there would be little difficulty in preparing a list of equally important works, on which a small body of projecting Engineers might be usefully employed for some years. For the present, we have provided for two such Officers on salaries equal to those assigned to 1st Class Executive Engineers. These projecting Engineers should be placed either under the Superintending Engineers of the Division in which their projects lie, or under the immediate orders of Government, at the discretion of the Governor in Council. Where the projects extends beyond the limits of one Division, it will be necessary that the projecting Engineer should report direct to Government in the Department of Public Works; and even where it is otherwise, it may be desirable, for special reasons, to adopt this course. It is a point which should be determined by the circumstances of each case.

9. The office establishmments for the several grades of officers are entered* in the margin. They have been fixed in communication with those officers whom we have had an opportunity of consulting, and we have reason to believe that they are sufficient. The projecting Engineers will require larger establishments, the strength of which must depend, in each case, upon the character of the work to be done; and which should be charged as part of the cost of the project.

	Rs.
Executive or Assistant Engineers	103
Upper Subordinates in charge of ranges	42
Upper Subordinates not in charge of ranges and Taluk Overseers	27
Executive Officers at the Presidency, each	207
At Bangalore	192
On Neilgherry Hills	248

* For details see the annexed Statement.

10. We recommend that each officer whose duties to involve locomotion shall be allowed a fixed monthly sum, in addition to his pay, as travelling allowance. This, we think, is preferable to the present system, under which there is a temptation to move constantly, whether the public service requires it or not. In a Department where travelling is only occasional, a daily and mileage allowance, to be drawn only when absent from head quarters, is probably the best arrangement; but in a Department like the Public Works, where travelling is, or ought to be, the normal condition of nearly every officer employed in it, it is preferable, we think, that a fixed monthly sum should be allotted for the permanent maintenance of a travelling establishment, and to cover its attendant expenses. We annex in the margin the allowances we would assign to each grade.

	Rs.
Superintending Engineer	150
Executive Engineer	100
Assistant Engineer	80
Sub-Engineer	60
Supervisor	40
Talook Overseer	20

These allowances should be in lieu of all charges for travelling, the carriage of office records, and the superintendence exercised over their subordinates by the superior Officers, from the Secretary to Government downwards, there ought to be little or no scope for abuse; and much time and labour will be saved in the preparation and examination of bills.

11. On further consideration, we think it right to recommend that the Civil salaries of all the Superintending Engineers, when Military Officers, should be fixed at Rupees 800, the higher of the two rates now sanctioned. The duties that will devolve on these Officers differ little, if at all, in extent and responsibility, and we are satisfied that this scale of salary is not more than sufficient in any case.

12. We have put down the Lithographic establishment at the sum to which it has been recently reduced by Colonel Birdwood. We think it, however, very questionable whether the time has not come for abolishing this establishment and transferring the work to private establishments and with this view we would suggest that a notification should be issued to the effect that the abolition of the Government Lithographic establishment is under consideration, and inviting persons from whom willing to undertake the work at fixed rates. We have omitted a sum of Rupees 25,000 which has been entered in a statement of the present establishment furnished to us by the Secretary on account of the freight, &c., of English stores. Such a charge, it appears to us, should not be debited to the permanent establishment, but should be added to the cost of the stores, and debited eventually to the works on which they are used.

13. The aggregate cost of the establishments provided for in the annexed Statements is Rupees 12,97,336 or Rupees 17,336 in excess of the limit prescribed in the Order of Government of the 17th March last. The several heads of charge are entered in the margin. We do not think it possible to obtain a due regard to efficiency, the charge can be reduced. An appar ent reduction may be effected by transferring the salaries of the Secretaries and his Deputy to the Secretariat establishment which is entered in the Statement, to the same Budget head in which the greater part of his office establishment, as well as the salaries and office establishments of the other Secretaries to Government, are included; and, for the sake of uniformity, we would recommend that this transfer should be made in next year's Budget. Excluding the charge for the Secretariat, the annual cost of the Public Works establishment will be Rupees 12,53,796, or, in round numbers, twelve lacs and a half.

	Rs.
Salary of Secretary to Government	27,000
Salary of Deputy Secretary	14,400
Secretariat Establishment	27,894
Deduct amount now charged in salaries and expenses of Public Department. Budget head F. II.	25,752
	2,142
Salaries of eight Superintending Engineers	1,15,200
Establishments for do.	91,999
Controller of Public Works	14,400
Establishment for do.	22,962
48 Executive Officers	3,70,800
51 Upper Subordinates	1,21,809
Office Establishments of Executive Officers and Upper Subordinates	90,324
Taluk Overseers and Establishments	1,74,348
Travelling allowance	1,49,292
Military allowance	1,23,000
Special allowance for three Officers at the Presidency	3,240
Contingencies	16,320
Lithographic Establishment	12,216
Store Establishment	8,884
Total Rs.	12,97,336

14. We have not made any provision in our scheme for the extra temporary establishments hitherto charged to works, to which reference is made in the Chief Engineer's letter of the 18th ultimo, recorded in the Proceedings of Government under date the 4th instant. It is impossible to provide for these charges without considerably exceeding the limits prescribed to us; and it appears to be altogether erroneous in principle that establishments of the character of those adverted to should be charged for otherwise than as a part of the expenses of the works on which, from time to time, they may be engaged. It must be borne in mind that in this country, wherever the contract system has not been introduced, the Professional Department has its own supplier: and the charges belonging to it have to make their own arrangements for providing themselves with every thing required for the works. For example; if bricks are wanted, an Executive Officer must enter into an agreement with one set of people to mould them; with others, to cut and cart fuel; and with others to stack and burn the bricks. All this requires a numerous petty agency, which is manifestly chargeable to the price of materials, and ought, therefore, to be provided for in the estimates. In the same way, Gumastahs and Conicopolies are required to keep accounts of the receipts and expenditure of materials and labor; and Maistries to direct the workmen. When work is done on contract, all petty superintendence is paid by the Contractor; and its cost is, as a matter of course, included in that of the work; or in other words, in the estimate. If the cost of all local and petty superintendence is to be excluded from the estimates, it will be impossible to induce Contractors to execute work on estimates so prepared, as, under such circumstances, the Contractor would have to meet charges not provided for in the rates on which the estimates were framed. We trust that the Governor in Council will object to any change in the practice which has hitherto obtained in regard to these charges.

15. Reverting to the scheme of permanent establishments, we would briefly define the duties and responsibilities of the several grades of Officers as follows:—The Secretary to Government should continue to perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Secretary when the office was held by a Civilian. He should further recommend to Government all appointments, promotions and transfers to offices above the grade of Sub-Engineer, previously obtaining from the Superintending Engineers' lists of the most deserving Officers in their respective Divisions. It will be his duty to prepare the Annual Budget Estimates and the Administration Reports; to attend to the allotment of funds; to exercise a careful supervision over the proceedings of the Superintending Engineers, and to bring to the notice of Government any neglect of duty on their part. He should see that they move about their Divisions as much as is necessary, and should satisfy himself, as far as it is possible to do so from written statements, that their inspecting duties are thoroughly performed.

16. In regard to projects, plans, estimates, &c., submitted to Government for sanction, it should be the duty of the Secretary to make himself acquainted with the general bearings and leading features of the project or plan, trusting to the Superintending Engineers for the correctness of the details; and he should then advise Government as to the expediency or otherwise of sanctioning the project. Before submitting any matter for orders, the Secretary should see that the case is ready for decision, and, if additional information be needed, either from the Superintending Engineer, or from the Revenue authorities, he should procure it. No papers involving any question of a professional character, or of departmental practice, should be submitted by the Secretary without a statement of his own opinion; and, as a general rule, all papers circulated by the Secretary in the Public Works Department should be accompanied either by a Memorandum stating the Secretary's opinion, or by a draft of the order which in his opinion ought to be passed. The Secretary, in fact, should consider himself in the responsible adviser, as well as the organ and chief Ministerial Officer of the Government in all matters relating to the Public Works Department. He should maintain frequent personal communication with the Board of Revenue and Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, on the many questions affecting the Revenue which come before him, and should do his utmost to insure cordial co-operation between the Officers of the Public Works Department and the Revenue Officials in the Provinces.

17. The Deputy Secretary should aid the Secretary in the performance of the duties above described, taking his share of the correspondence and in the examination of plans and projects. In the allotment of funds and preparation of the Budget, the Deputy will be able to render the Secretary material aid.

18. Superintending Engineers will visit each Range or executive charge at irregular intervals, and will make tours as frequently as possible through their Divisions, when it will be their duty personally to look closely into the working of the Department; to inspect all works of importance that may be in progress; to examine the records and accounts of each Executive Officer or Sub-ordinate Agent, and to enforce regularity in their preparation; and to examine the Books and Cash-Chests of those who may be entrusted with the custody and disbursement of funds; and in short, to exercise that full and direct supervision and control that are essential to the successful management of the operations of the Department in every branch of its administration.

19. Superintending Engineers should communicate freely, and as much as possible, personally, with their subordinates of all grades, and should, at all times, afford their advice and assistance to them. They should, in conjunction with the local Civil functionaries, suggest improvements, and project and design such works as may appear to be advantageous to the inhabitants or to the public revenue.

20. All Bills will be prepared in the Superintending Engineer's Office from the Cash and Station Books of the Subordinate Officers, and the Superintending Engineers will be responsible for the punctual submission as well as for the correctness of those Bills. It will be their duty to afford full explanation to the Controller in cases of excess or saving, and in the event of the outlay on a work exceeding the estimate beyond the limits of sanction hitherto assigned to the Chief Engineer, they will submit such Bills, with full explanations of the causes of excess, to Government, and, having obtained its sanction, should forward the Bills to the Controller for audit and final adjustment. They will follow the same course with Bills which on account of frauds or irregularities, require to be specially brought before Government. In all matters requiring the orders of Government, they will correspond direct with the Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works.

21. Executive Officers, whether entrusted with the charge of a Range or of a special work, should be under the direct control of the Superintending Engineer, unless by his authority they have been placed under the orders of another Executive. Their duties should consist of the immediate management of all executive operations within their respective Ranges, or of the special work to which they may be appointed. Executive Officers of every grade will be responsible for the proper execution of all work entrusted to them. They should see that it is executed strictly in accordance with the plans and specifications, and they should be held responsible for the goodness of materials and workmanship, and generally for the execution of the details of construction. They should take care that accounts are kept and rendered with accuracy and punctuality, and that the prices paid for labor and materials are those prevailing in the open market.

22. Each Executive Officer in charge of a Range should be answerable for the conservancy and timely repair of all public works within his Range, and he should prepare, with the aid of the Talook Overseers, such Estimates as may be necessary, and forward them without delay to the Superintending Engineer. They should also take up projects for new works by direction of the Superintending Engineer, and it should be their duty to bring to notice any such work as in their opinion may be required.

23. Executive Officers, whether in charge of Ranges or otherwise, should be entirely at the disposal of the Superintending Engineers, who may, in case of necessity, make them available for the inspection and measurement of works, in all parts of the Division.

24. Executive Officers should exercise strict control over the cash transactions of their Ranges or the works on which they may be engaged, and they should be responsible for any losses that may be sustained through negligence or want of proper precautions.

25. Overseers in charge of Talooks should be under the immediate orders of the Officer in charge of the Range in which the Taluk is situated, and their duties should be to keep a watchful eye on the state of all public works in their Talooks; to make immediate arrangements to prevent damage; to prepare and submit with regularity and despatch, through the Range Officer, estimates for such improvements as may be required; and to superintend the progress of works generally being carried on within the Talook. They should be available for duty on an emergency beyond the limits of the Talook under the order of the Superintending Engineer.

26. To summarize. The Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department should, in our opinion be not only the organ, but the responsible adviser of the Government in all matters connected with the Department, turning to account the acquirements as an Engineer to the extent of satisfying himself as to the general bearings and main features of all projects or plans submitted to Government, but as a general rule, leaving the examination of details to the Superintending Engineers. The Superintending Engineers should exercise an effective personal supervision over the working of the Department in all its branches in their respective Divisions. They should be held responsible for the correctness and sufficiency of all plans, estimates and designs, and in their Official all Bills should be prepared. The Executive Officers should be held responsible for the proper execution of the work, and for the safe custody and disposal of all cash entrusted to them. The Talook Overseers working under the orders of the Range Officers, will be responsible for the conservancy and repair of the minor irrigation works and District roads and for such other work as may be intrusted to them by the Range Officer.

27. Since our first report was written, it has been represented to us, from more than one quarter, that the duties which we propose to assign to the Superintending Engineers, are more than these Officers can effectively perform. This impression, we feel sure, is based on a mistaken notion as to the nature of the duties which will devolve on the Superintending Engineers, consequent on the abolition of the grade of District Engineers. We do not contemplate these Officers inspecting every work in progress in their Divisions or, at stated times, examining the cash and accounts of each of their subordinates. Much that has been hitherto prescribed for the District Engineers, must necessarily be omitted by the Superintending Engineers who will not only have larger ranges, but larger powers and responsibilities than have been entrusted to the District Engineers. Greater confidence must be reposed in the Executive Officers, and the system, subject to checks, based upon the theory that every man is a rogue, must be abandoned; but the supervision which the Superintending Engineer will be able to exercise ought to be quite sufficient to prevent abuses, and to ensure efficiency in the execution of the works. Much too will be gained by the saving of time from having an Officer on the spot vested with authority to dispose of the many matters which hitherto have had to be referred to the Central Office at Madras. The Superintending Engineer, contrary to expectations, that the work in any one or more of the Divisions is more than the Superintending Engineers can get through, material relief might be afforded to them either by increasing the number of divisions, or by adding to the strength of the Executive grades to such an extent as would admit of an Officer of that grade being attached to each Superintending Engineer, as an Assistant, to aid him in his inspection work; if the additional funds requisite for such an augmentation of the Superintending Staff cannot be given, the difficulty, should it arise, might be met by reducing slightly the number of District ranges; as, for instance, in the District of North Arcot, where the five ranges provided for in our scheme might be reduced to four, thus setting free an Executive Officer for the duty to which we refer. This, of course, would be a make-shift; and, for the reasons we have given, we see little chance of apprehend that the duties of the Superintending Engineers will prove more than eight well selected Officers can efficiently discharge.

28. We would observe, in conclusion, that the changes we have proposed will necessitate alterations in parts of the code, which should be revised without loss of time. We would suggest that this duty should be entrusted to the Deputy Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow, who should, at the same time, be instructed to revise, and, as far as possible, to simplify, the system of accounts and returns now in force. We learn that the Supreme Government have recently ordered the introduction of the Bengal system of Public Works Accounts which is much more complicated than the system in force in this Presidency. We would urge, in the strongest terms, the great inexpediency of introducing any system of accounts or returns which, by adding unnecessarily to the office work of the Superintending Engineers would have the effect of withdrawing them from their more important duties of inspection and supervision.—We have the honor to be, Honorable Sir, Your most obedient humble servants,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
J. D. SIM.
CHARLES A. ORR.

Fort Saint George, 15th May 1863.

BENGAL.

FIRE ON BOARD THE MAIL STEAMER "NEMESIS."—About ten o'clock this morning the passengers on board the *Nemesis* coming up the river, were startled by the sound of the alarm-bell which sent all the crew to quarters it having been discovered that fire had broken out in the stern hold of the ship,—it is supposed from the breaking of some package containing combustible material. The pumps were set to work upon the locality of the fire as nearly as it could be ascertained, and although, when the steamer arrived at her moorings, it was not altogether extinguished, there was no fear of its spreading to any dangerous extent.—*Englishman, July* 11.

MADRAS.

THE Accountant General has been authorised, at the requisition of the Director of Public Instruction, to receive and hold in his official capacity the Promissory Note forming the endowment of the Morehead Law Scholarship at the Presidency College, and place the same in deposit with the Secretary to the Bank of Madras. And he is directed, on an application from the Director of Public Instruction, to instruct the Secretary to the Bank to make any payments that may be called for from time to time which may have accrued upon the Note. The Committee of the Morehead Fund have approved of the course now suggested. The Governor in Council has sanctioned the Rules submitted by Mr. Powell for the award of the Morehead Law Scholarship, which have met with the approval of the Committee: and their insertion is directed, together with the Notification placed at their head, in the next three issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette.*—*Daily News, July* 16.

THE end of the present week will see us without any local executive Government—the three members of Council scattered all over the country,—the Chief Secretary absent. Mr. Maltby, and the Military and Revenue Secretary being the only three left to overtake the heavy work which daily falls on the Government offices. This state of matter cannot but lead to interminable delays in the transaction of business, or fail to be entirely subversive of that precise and regular system so necessary for the smooth working of the Government wheels and for the prevention of an undue accumulation of arrears in the two Secretariats.—*Times, July* 16.

THE Acting Collector of North Arcot has forwarded to Government a Memorandum, dated Chittoor, 27th June, on the experiment in the cultivation of Peruvian cotton seed, made by him at that station. He states that he "gave small parcels of the seed to four people in this neighbourhood. In one case, the plants were eaten by sheep soon after they got above ground. In the other three, the plants are vigorous and well grown, but have not yet flowered, though the seed was sown at the same time as mine. He looks, however, on these last as valuable, because neither manure nor artificial irrigation has been used at all. When the plants do bear fruit, he will let the Board know, and send specimens of the produce if he is in the District at the time."

"ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Memorandum regarding experiment with Piura Valley Cotton-seed.

SOIL.—Light, and rather poor, being a mixture of mould with a large proportion of sand gravel, and disintegrated rock-felspar I believe. It was manured at a cost of 2 rupees with the refuse obtained from back-yards in the town. The ground was originally intended for growing vegetables in, and had been well dug to incorporate the manure with the soil thoroughly.

EXTENT PLANTED.—Two hundred and forty square yards, or very nearly one-twentieth of an acre; the quantity of seed used was a small handful.

DATE OF SOWING AND MODE OF CULTURE.—On the 30th September 1862, about half the ground was laid out in raised drills five feet apart, and the seeds dibbed in singly six inches apart. The ground had been well moistened by rain previous to sowing, and the seeds were watered by hand, as occasion required, till they appeared above ground which they did, with scarcely a single blank, on the 5th October. They were slightly watered by hand till about six inches high. On the 27th October, the plants were thinned out to eighteen inches, or two feet apart, and the thinnings transplanted into the remaining half of the ground, on raised drills as above, and at distances of two feet apart. These were watered by hand till they had recovered the effects of removal, and have thriven nearly as well as those left were originally sown. From this time, the whole were allowed to depend on the local rains (with the exception of being thrice artificially irrigated, the water being run into the channels on either side of the raised drills) till the plants began to flower, which was in the first week of Feb. 1863. The plants were then in many cases from 5½ to 6 feet high with lateral branches 3 feet long. I found I had made the mistake of planting much too close. The drills should be at least 10 feet apart, and the plants 8 feet, to allow of free growth. One row only of twenty-six has thriven badly and bore hardly a single pod. From the middle of February till the end of May, the plants were well watered once a week as just described.

The pods began to ripen in the first week of April and several were picked on the 7th, I send the contents of two, one with, one without seeds, fully developed and well ripened, which were picked on that day. Many similar ones were picked afterwards, so that these may be considered fair specimens.

The picking continued at intervals as the pods ripened till the end of May. The produce has been at 135lbs. of seed Cotton per acre; when cleaned it has been at 45lbs. fibre, and 90lbs. seed of the virgin crop. If the plant produces any thing like what it does in Peru at the second crop, the yield in December next should be very good.

The number of bearing plants was 250. There are now in the ground 276. They were all cut to the height of about 4 feet on the 25th instant, and the side branches shortened to 2 feet or thereabouts. They all look very healthy, and many are 1½ inches in diameter at the base and were nearly 7 feet high when cut over.

SEASON.—From the time of sowing till the 20th of November, there was rain enough to render the plants almost independent of all artificial irrigation. After that date no rain fell worth mentioning. The north-east monsoon failed almost entirely."—*Id.*

BANGALORE.

THE WANT OF LABOR ON COORG.—The whole body of Coorg planters with perhaps a few exceptions complain of a scarcity of labor. The supply is far from equalling the demand and many promising plantations are thus retarded from being opened. This is a further reason why means should be at once adopted to overturn the present suicidal policy of granting every facility to Coolly emigration to the Mauritius and other foreign Colonies. What the country is taken from the place where it is most needed and transported to other lands, there to enrich the Colonies of foreign nations and to add wealth to the Colonists and others interested.

It would be hopeless to look to Government for aid in supplying labor. The answer would be should any such request be made, that the labor market is free to all competitors. This is so far true, and we believe it to be the duty of the planter to supply his own wants in the best way he can. If the Colonist of Reunion thinks it worth his while to obtain labor all the way from India, and pay his Coolies handsomely it surely must be of advantage to the Indian planter to secure labor on the same terms as his brother Colonist. In short it would not fall so heavy on him here, as he would have no passage to pay for. There must be then some cause which exists among the planters themselves, for we are certain that Coolies will gladly go to Coorg and work on the plantations, if they are properly looked after and care taken of them. We know three planters in Coorg and Munzerabad, who have obtained numbers of Coolies from Bangalore and find them willing labourers, because they are well paid, well housed, their little wants and comforts attended to, in short treated as men and not as brute beasts, and the consequence is that they work well, and save a portion of their earnings monthly, and when the expiration of their term to return to their homes and very many re-engage themselves for a further period. Some have even gone so far as to send for their families and settle down on the estates. European planters generally make no allowance, for the habits and want of that energy in the natives that they themselves possess, and they expect as much from them, as would be expected from European laborers. They early find these expectations disappointed, and they learn to look upon the Coolies as a race of indolent beings who will work only under the terror of the lash, and treat them accordingly. This causes them to leave and the character of the master or his overseer is now heralded abroad with sundry additions and prevents other Coolies from

fastened to a tray which he wears about his neck like a collar. On this he deposits the lily-roots—esculents of universal consumption in China. Elsewhere we are told of the eagerness of the Chinese in the pursuit of singing-birds, which are captured by small hawks, trained to secure their prey without injury. A love of these birds is a prominent and amiable feature in the national character. The favourite is the Mongolian lark, poetically termed the "hundred-spirited bird;" next in request is a trush, the *wha-mi*, or "pictured eyebrow."

"An aged Chinese friend of mine, who had kept a *wha-mi*, in perfect song for some years, used to be visited towards sunset by a tottering old man, who carried his pet thrush in a cage for a distance of some two miles, catching for it grasshoppers and insects by the way, merely for the sake of hearing its voice in competition with that of the other bird."

After an adventurous expedition to the Great Wall of China, in the course of which Mr. Fleming nearly lost his life from a sunstroke, the companions found themselves in Mantchu Tartary, where the great fact that forced itself on their attention was the absence of Mantchus. *Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit*; a Mantchus dynasty reigns in Pekin, but the shrewd Chinese have traded the Mantchus themselves out of house and home. "The Tartars," said a Chinese merchant, "are cows"—a figurative expression for the extreme of uselessness and stupidity. Not so much is a Tartar local name is left in use; and only one "skinny old man" of the dispossessed race could be produced to gratify the curiosity of the travellers. This abundantly proves the vital force inherent in the Chinese nation; and the general impression left by Mr. Fleming's narrative is decidedly favourable. It is evident that, whatever political convulsions may await the country, the race is still full of vigour, and much more likely to absorb than be absorbed by any other with which it may come into contact. Mantchuria must be a valuable acquisition to Russia, or whatever power may be destined to hold it. One district appeared to the travellers the finest meadowland they could imagine as existing anywhere; while the farm-houses almost reminded them of Britain, though this was no by means the case with the operations of agriculture. Traffic and industry, however, appear to flourish everywhere, and the impression of North China left upon our minds is that of an Oriental Belgium. The principal towns in this region and Newchwang and Moukden, in the former of which Mr. Fleming and his friend were mobbed, and experienced many obstacles at the hands of the authorities. As theirs were the first European costumes that had been seen, and the treaty of Tien-tsin had not been published in the district, it seems creditable to the natives that this should not have been more frequently the case. It was but natural that the strangers should be regarded with some suspicion. "what for," observed a Shanghai acquaintance to Mr. Michie:—

"What for you so muchee walkee walkee? You Shanghai have got larg housey. More better you stop Shanghai. No 'casion you so trub walkee walkee every country. Chinaman no custom walkee walkee."

China, however, has had to accustom herself to a good many things; and without doubt the "walkee-walkee" propensities of Englishmen will one day be among them. It may be hoped, too, that a mere enlightened selfishness will one day teach them to diminish the obstacles their present untutored greed opposes to trade. "No can do that pigeon; that man he wanchee make too muchee squeezy," was, Mr. Fleming says, the usual phrase in the mouths of native agents for the sale of English goods. To facilitate commerce, we have established a settlement at the month of the Tian, on "a plot of anguish-looking, semi-aqueous ground, as barren and deadly a soil as could be picked out"—a selection rendered imperative, however, by reasons connected with navigation. As somewhat similar obstacles have not impeded the prosperity of Singapore and Hong-kong, there may be hope even for this "putrescent cesspool," where the voyagers ultimately re-embarked, having ridden over seven hundred miles rough country, and rendered us their debtors for much instruction and amusement. The value of the book is greatly enhanced by the illustrations, as graphic as copious and well-executed; which is saying much.

THE PRUSSIAN CRISIS.

(Examiner, June 13.)

EVERY man of common sense in Germany sees at this moment the dangerous road in which Herr von Bismark is conducting the King. His Majesty, a military martinet, has acted hitherto as much from personal vexation as from any settled plan to overthrow the Constitution. But pride, obstinacy, and mortification have led him precisely to the same point as if despotism were his theory and prediliction. Bismark is of the French Imperial school of politics. His ideas of a Constitution are, that the representative assembly of a nation should have mere consultative powers,—should give advice, but should in no other way control or interfere with sovereign decisions. The problem, however, is, to get a great country to be contended with this kind of mock representation, and to play the comedy of a free government without having the money.

The great incitement to the trial and accomplishment of such a scheme is that Louis Napoleon has tried it, and succeeded. Succeeded, and for how long? Besides Napoleon the Third found France in a most peculiar position, its people worn out and wearied by successive revolutions, ending in anarchy, the different classes of the nation in profound dread and suspicion of each other and the army jealous of all. France in 1852 was in a most exceptional and extraordinary state, a state of which an enterprising prince like Napoleon was tempted to take advantage.

Prussia in 1863 is not France of 1852. The condition of the cases and the elements of political construction are totally different. Herr von Bismark and others may indeed think the similitude complete. They may imagine that 1848 produced similar excesses in both countries, and left the popular for a time in complete mastery, over Berlin as well as over Paris; that not merely the military and functionary class were disgusted, but the rich traders deeply alarmed. This disgust and alarm enabled Napoleon the Third to promulgate his absolute rule in 1852. The King of Prussia did much the same thing. He restricted his representative and electoral system within bounds as narrow as the French. But there was this great difference between them:—Whilst Napoleon erected his political edifice upon universal suffrage and the support of the rustic masses, who knew no other name than his, the late King of Prussia based his system on the preponderance of the rich. They were to have a majority of votes, the poor but a fraction. After having established this system, the Kings and Government of Prussia, had they had common sense, would have so shaped and conducted their Government as to please and conciliate the middle and wealthy class, on which they had based their electoral system. But on the contrary, it is precisely the industrial, commercial, and citizen class that the Kings of Prussia have affronted by the favour they have shown to the persons and ideas of the retrograde and feudal party.

Napoleon the Third has committed no such blunder. He has not leagued with the Faubourg St. Germain. He has not given up the provinces to the influences of the aristocracy. He has not filled the army with young and needy nobles. His legislation has been for the material benefit of the working and great consuming class of French. And on these he relies. The King of Prussia, on the contrary, after having established a "monarchy of "the middle classes," has turned against them, and is trying to make it a monarchy of poor squires; for a wealthy hereditary aristocracy does not exist in Prussia. His Majesty has therefore, all the town population, all the middle and intelligent class, as well as the populace, against him, there remaining to take his part, merely the squirearchy, that of the northern and Baltic provinces chiefly. The squirearchy officers the army; but the soldiers of that army are national. No doubt they have feelings of loyalty, respect for the colours, and great repugnance to mutiny or disobedience; but let them not be too severely tried. If there arise a civil war, and the soldiers be led against their fellow-citizens, not the merely rebel, but those who are ready to stand up, even to be shot, in behalf of the constitutional cause, in the end the Prussian soldiers will waver. There is not a doubt of it. And when once they do so, there is an end at least of the present Prussian Monarch's reign.

The frantic Bismark, however, does not see this. He has, after proroguing Parliament, issued a decree against the press, just such an one as Baroche might have drawn up and Persigny promulgated. And the journals, to do them justice, have shown a courage similar to that displayed on a memorable occasion by their Paris brethren. Bismark will not stop here in in his Gallicanism. He will complete his "Ordonnances," and treat the Prussians to a new electoral law. Of what kind will that be? It surely cannot be borrowed from the French. The Prussian people, well educated at least, would make an election very different from that of the French peasants. Indeed we do not know of any possible electoral law that could in Prussia give a Bismark the majority. So let him do without one altogether. And what then?

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF DIVORCE.

(Times, June 12.)

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, JUNE 11.

(Sittings in Banco, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Crompton, and Mr. Justice Blackburn.)

IN THE MATTER OF A SUIT IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

THIS was the case which raised the great question of the jurisdiction of the Court of Divorce over the marriages of British subjects married and domiciled abroad, either in Ireland or Scotland, or India, Canada, Australia or any other of the many dependencies or dominions of the British Crown, and the still greater question of the right of this Court to issue prohibition to that Court. It was a rule for a prohibition, directed to the Judge-Ordinary of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, in a cause of "Forster v. Forster and Berridge," in which the petitioner had applied for the dissolution of his marriage with the respondent, on the ground of adultery with the co-respondent. The parties were both children of British subjects domiciled in India, and were themselves domiciled there, and also married there, and lived there for several years. In 1854 the lady came over to this country with her children for the benefit of their health and education, the husband returning to India, where he had remained resident until the early part of last year, when he came over to this country for the purpose of instituting these proceedings on the ground of adultery in this country. The suit was commenced in March, 1862, and the respondent and co-respondent both appeared without protest to the jurisdiction. An application was afterwards made to the learned judge, the Judge-Ordinary, upon the part of the repondents, to be allowed to appear under protest, but this application was refused. The respondent then pleaded to the jurisdiction, but the learned judge overruled the plea, and there was no appeal from the decision of the Judge-Ordinary to the full Court. Then there was another application to the same effect, also overruled. The respondents then pleaded, to the merits, and recriminated by a counter-charge of adultery in India, which ultimately entirely failed. There was an application on the part of the respondent in November, 1862, to be allowed to amend the plea by alleging an adultery in England, which was allowed; but that charge likewise failed, and in December last the case was tried, and a verdict was found for the petitioner, damages 5,000*l*. Then there was an application on the part of a friend of the co-respondent to be allowed to "intervene," in order to raise the question of jurisdiction, but the learned Judge-Ordinary refused the application, deeming that the power to a third party to intervene was confined to such cases as collusion, and there had been no appeal to the full Court from that decision. Then there was a rule *nisi* for judgment to dissolve the marriage, and, pending that rule, the present rule for a prohibition had been obtained in the early part of this term on the part of the co-respondent. The rule was directed both to the Judge-Ordinary and the petitioner.

Mr. Lush, Q.C., Mr. Mundell, and Mr. Gibbons appeared on behalf of the petitioner; Dr. Deane appeared on behalf of the Judge-Ordinary; Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., Mr. Mellish, Q.C., Dr. Tristram, and Mr. Willoughby appeared for the co-respondent in support of the rule for a prohibition.

On the case being called on,

Mr. Lush, Q.C., rose to argue the case on the part of the petitioner. He said it raised a question of the utmost importance with regard to the jurisdiction of the Divorce Court, but it also raised a question of still greater importance—as to the jurisdiction of this Court to grant prohibition to that Court. That latter question, however, he did not himself desire, to raise, whatever course his learned friend (Dr. Deane) who had the honour to appear on behalf of the learned Judge-Ordinary might think proper to take; for he himself, on the part of the petitioner, had an independent answer to the application on other grounds, and so did not desire to dispute the jurisdiction of this Court, though, on account of the extreme importance of that question, he desired to be understood as not admitting it.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Can it be waived? Can we grant a prohibition to any Court without being satisfied as to our own jurisdiction to do so?

Mr. Lush.—Probably not, my lord; and therefore I will first enter into that most important question. The Divorce Court is constituted by Act of Parliament with a very high and plenary jurisdiction; and though there is a Judge-Ordinary, yet the Lord Chancellor and all the 15 judges are all members of the Court, with an appeal to the House of Lords. Such a Court, surely, cannot be considered as an inferior Court to which this Court can issue prohibition; but is itself a superior and supreme Court of the highest jurisdiction. Could this Court issue a prohibition to the Common Pleas if it exercised jurisdiction in revenue matters or criminal matters, the former being in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Exchequer, and the latter in the exclusive jurisdiction of this Court? It is matter of history that each of the three superior Courts of Westminster-hall originally acquired some part of its jurisdiction by a species of gradual usurpation or encroachment on the peculiar jurisdiction of some other. Was it ever heard of that one of them could issue prohibition to the other? If so they would never have acquired their present extensive jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Blackburn.—Especially as the officers of the Courts in those days acquired emoluments in proportion to the business done; and so they had a direct interest in preventing any encroachment upon each other's jurisdiction.

Mr. Lush.—Just so. And if any one of them could issue prohibition to another, any other of them could equally do so. If this Court could issue prohibition to the Court of Common Pleas, why could not that Court issue it to this Court if it went beyond its jurisdiction?

Mr. Justice Crompton.—That would be very inconvenient. (A laugh.)

Mr. Lush.—It would bring the superior Courts of Westminster-hall into most unseemly contest with each other.

Mr. Justice Crompton.—I remember some 30 years ago a question being raised as to the jurisdiction of this Court to issue prohibition to the Lord Chancellor sitting in Lincoln's-inn-hall.

Mr. Lush.—That, doubtless, turned on the particular statutable jurisdiction in bankruptcy. The Lord Chancellor and all the judges of the superior Courts, however, are actually members of the Divorce Court, including the members of this Court themselves, so that this Court would actually be issuing prohibition to themselves.

Mr. Justice Blackburn observed that it was not at all an anomaly in the law for a judge sitting in court to issue prohibition to another, of which he happened also to be a member; for of course he would issue the writ in a different capacity

Mr. Lush said that was so, no doubt; but as a single judge sitting in the Bail Court might issue prohibition, if this Court could issue prohibition at all to the Divorce Court, a single judge might direct prohibition to a Court comprising the Lord Chancellor and all the 15 judges. Surely that would be more than a mere anomaly, and would be contrary to the clear intention of the Legislature in giving such a constitution to the Court, and thus enabling it to decide the highest questions that could be raised. Added to which there was an appeal to the House of Lords. It was otherwise with the Probate Court, which had not so high a constitution and character. If this prohibition were granted, it might (on a declaration in prohibition) be carried to the House of Lords by appeal, and thus the question would come before the same tribunal which was the ultimate tribunal of appeal from the Divorce Court. This of itself, surely, showed that the proper course was to appeal from any decision of the Judge Ordinary to the Full Court and the House of Lords, not to apply for prohibition? To say the least, the Divorce Court was one of as high and plenary a jurisdiction in point of legal extent and character as any other of the superior Courts, although, no doubt, its jurisdiction was "locally" limited to England and, surely, it was at least of as high dignity as any superior Court? The learned counsel then went on to examine the legal authorities on the question. He argued, further, that there was no jurisdiction to issue prohibition in any case after sentence, but,

The Court were clear that this doctrine did not apply, as the rule *nisi* for a dissolution of the marriage was not final.

Mr. Lush then went on to argue that the co-respondent had no *locus standi* to raise the question, even assuming that in any case there was jurisdiction to entertain it. The co-respondent, the adulterer, was domiciled and resident here, and had broken English law upon English ground. There was no pretence for saying that as against him there was no jurisdiction. The wife did not interfere or object, nor the husband. It was only the adulterer, who desired to save himself from paying damages. He had no concern with the question of the dissolution of the marriage, as to which alone the question of jurisdiction could arise. The jurisdiction of the Court over the adulterer as to damages was in the place of the old action for *crim. con.*, and had no necessary connexion with the dissolution of the marriage. The husband could sue for damages without asking for dissolution of the marriage. Could any one deny that a suit for criminal conversation could be brought in this country, where the adultery was committed?

The Lord Chief Justice. It is clear, according to reason and authority, that this Court will interfere in this way, at the instance of a stranger, where he interposes to prevent an injustice or an outrage upon legal propriety: but it is a matter of discretion.

Mr. Lush added that in this case the rule for a prohibition was applied for generally as much with reference to the claim for a dissolution of marriage as to the claim for damages. The two things were, however, entirely distinct and independent. The marriage might be dissolved, and yet the co-respondent dismissed from the suit; or the claim for damages might be allowed, and yet the decree for dissolution refused. The Court, however, in all cases had clearly jurisdiction over the entire subject matter of the suit, as to its own nature. It was not like a County Court, entertaining a question of title to real property, or the like. The Divorce Court had clearly jurisdiction over the subject matter of divorce and dissolution of marriage.

The Court, without hearing the learned counse further, called on the other side to answer that point.

Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., on the part of the co-respondent, said he admitted that if the suit had been only for damages he would have been subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. No doubt, a foreigner could sue in this country for damages for adultery in this country, whether or not the Court had jurisdiction over the marriage. But there were two distinct courses which could be taken by a husband in such cases. He could claim for damages alone, or he could sue both for damages and a dissolution. And here the petitioner had chosen to claim both; and if there was not jurisdiction as to both the petition ought to have been dismissed. The petitioner had made the co-respondent a co-respondent to the suit for adultery, and he was interested in the costs of that suit, to say the least. The costs of the dissolution of the marriage were cast upon the co-respondent, and that alone was enough to give him a *locus standi*; and if the Court had no jurisdiction over the marriage, how on earth could they have jurisdiction to award the costs of the suit to dissolve it? How in other words, could the Court give the costs of a suit over which it had no jurisdiction? Thus, therefore, the main question of the jurisdiction of the Court over the marriage did arise; and it was to be deeply lamented that the learned Judge-Ordinary should have refused to permit it to be raised. Not only the capacity of the parties to marry again, and their *status* as married or unmarried were involved, but the legitimacy of their subsequent children by any future marriages must depend upon the question of jurisdiction; and yet the learned judge had refused again and again to allow it to be raised.

Mr. Justice Wightman.—But at what stage? In what way?

Mr. Coleridge.—Immediately after appearance. At every stage and in every possible way. By application before pleading; by pleading to the jurisdiction; by application to the way of intervention; in every conceivable way. But the learned judge (why he could not imagine) had again and again refused to allow the question to be raised.

Mr. Justice Blackburn.—Was not that refusal a ground of appeal rather than of prohibition?

Mr. Coleridge.—Even if there is a ground of appeal it is not the less a ground of prohibition if there is no jurisdiction. The question is one of the deepest and gravest importance, and one on which the greatest lawyers in our own and in past times have entertained the utmost doubt.

Mr. Justice Wightman.—It is certainly a most important question.

The Lord Chief Justice.—A most important and difficult question.

Mr. Justice Blackburn.—There can be no doubt that it is one of the most important and most difficult questions that ever arose. But the first point is whether, in truth, it has arisen.

Mr. Coleridge submitted that it had, for the reasons he had urged already.

The Lord Chief Justice.—You say that the suit was against husband and wife, and ought to have been stopped at once as suit against both because there was no jurisdiction over the marriage?

Mr. Coleridge.—Exactly. That is the precise point.

The Lord Chief Justice.—But, supposing the parties have submitted to the jurisdiction, can this Court interpose at the instance of a stranger?

Mr. Coleridge.—Clearly so. I contend, as regards the suit for dissolution of marriage, for, first, all the world are interested in it, since third persons must be interested in the capacity of these parties to remarry, and the legitimacy of their children by any future marriage; and, in the next place, the co-respondent is decreed to pay the costs of the suit for a dissolution. There never was any jurisdiction to entertain this point.

Mr. Mellish, Q.C., followed on the same side, insisting that there was no jurisdiction over the suit for a dissolution of the marriage, which was against the wife as well as against the co-respondent.

The Lord Chief Justice observed that the Divorce Court had peculiar and exclusive jurisdiction over marriage; and he was not aware that prohibition had ever issued against a Court having exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter of the suit, and it was only a question whether the particular persons were liable to the jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Crompton also observed that, surely, the Court of Divorce must have jurisdiction to determine the question, as no other Court had.

Dr. Tristram followed shortly on the same side.

Mr. Lush was briefly heard in reply. He urged that after appearing absolutely, without protest, the parties in a matrimonial suit could not raise the question of jurisdiction. Appearance waived the question, for it was a submission to jurisdiction according to the practice of the ecclesiastical courts, which, in this respect, was the practice of the Divorce Court. Now, that was the real ground of Sir Cresswell Cresswell's decision. The parties had appeared without protest.

Mr. Coleridge.—By mistake, not being at the time aware of the objection to the jurisdiction. There was an immediate application to amend the appearance. The case cited is not at all in point. There the marriage was within the jurisdiction. Here there was no jurisdiction at all over an Indian marriage.

Mr. Justice Wightman.—It is argued that a mere appearance by mistake is to give the Court jurisdiction over a matter in which it had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Coleridge.—Just so. There is the real question. In some countries, as in India happens to be the case, there is no provision for divorce in any case. In some countries—Roman Catholic countries—there is no divorce for any cause. If the Divorce Court in England has jurisdiction to dissolve the marriages of parties married abroad, they may be declared unmarried here and held married abroad.

The Lord Chief Justice.—The real objection to the jurisdiction is that the marriage itself was not within the jurisdiction.

Mr. Lush still contended that it was a question of appeal, not of prohibition. If there had been an appeal to the full Court, and it had affirmed the jurisdiction of the Judge-Ordinary, would prohibition have lain? Surely, the proper course would have been to appeal to the House of Lords. There might as well be prohibition to the House of Lords as to the Court of Divorce. There was general jurisdiction over the subject of marriage. The remedy for a wrong decision on that subject was by way of appeal. The Divorce Court was not an inferior Court, like the old ecclesiastical courts, but a high Court of supreme and exclusive jurisdiction, to which no prohibition could lie.

After an argument which lasted several hours, and indeed the greater part of the day,

The Lord Chief Justice said, if it were necessary to determine the main question, it was one of such gravity and such difficulty that the Court would have hesitated in their decision, but it was not necessary to determine the main questions as to the jurisdiction of the Divorce Court, nor the question as to the jurisdiction of this Court to issue prohibition to that Court, for the case might be decided on the narrow point that the co-respondent, who applied, had no *locus standi*, and no right to make such an application at all. The suit was one which by the Divorce Court might be instituted against him, and which might either have been instituted against him alone, or against him and the wife conjointly, and in the latter case he might be dismissed, and the suit continued against him alone. That being so, he was as regarded the suit for dissolution of marriage a mere stranger. Now, although a stranger might be allowed by the Court to intervene on a question of jurisdiction, it was a matter of discretion: and as the only avowed object of the application was to get rid of the costs of the suit, and that was not a sufficient ground on which to allow a stranger to intervene as to the suit for dissolution, the application could not be acceded to. There was merely a ground for applying to the Court of Divorce to alter the judgment, and, in case of its refusal, for appeal. It was not a ground of prohibition.

Mr. Justice Wightman said he should feel great difficulty upon the primary question, because the Divorce Act enacted in general terms that "any husband" might petition for dissolution of marriage;" so that, *prima facie*, there was jurisdiction over all marriages, and if so it would be a case for appeal to the full Court, not for prohibition. However, it was not necessary to determine that question, and he concurred in the decision of the case on the more narrow ground.

Mr. Justice Crompton also agreed, observing that there was great difficulty on the principal question of the jurisdiction of the Divorce Court, and the inclination of his opinion was that it was for that Court itself to decide as to its jurisdiction over foreign marriages of British subjects, because the Divorce Court was the peculiar and exclusive tribunal for such questions, and if that Court could not decide it no other Court could do so, and he therefore thought that the decision was in that Court, subject to appeal.

Mr. Justice Blackburn, upon the main question, said he inclined to the opinion that if the Divorce Court exceeded its jurisdiction a prohibition might possibly lie to it; and though it might appear to raise this difficulty, that if no prohibition would, for the same reason, lie to the appellate tribunal of that Court—the House of Lords,—he was not sure that such consequence would necessarily follow. There was, however, great difficulty on that question, as also on the question whether the Divorce Court had jurisdiction over the foreign marriages of British subjects. But that question did not arise in the present case; and as to the question which did arise, as to the co-respondent's costs, that was a question for the decision of the Court, subject to appeal.

As to the question of costs,

The Lord Chief Justice said that, as the real object of the applicant, the co-respondent, was doubtless to get rid of the obligation to pay the heavy damages found against him, he ought to pay the costs of the application.

CRAWLEY AND LILLEY.

(Punch, June 20.)

WHEN your flesh seems to creep and grow chill,
As if something was nigh to appal ye,
The mysterious presage of ill
Folks describe by the words "I felt Crawley."

But henceforth that word "Crawley" should move
More horror in blood and in breath,
As the name of the Colonel who drove
Sergeant-Major John Lilley to death.

'Twas an old Greek belief that there lay
In men's names omen true of their lives,
And from Crawley and Lilley, we say,
The Greek doctrine some count nance derives.

How the name Crawley" calls up the thought
Of some slow, slimy, cold, creeping thing,
Big with venom, to wrath slowly wrought,
And with all of its strength in its sting:

Of the adder coiled under the stone
Of the slow-worm that crawls in the dust,
All that prompts every hill to tread down,
Or raises each gorge in disgust;

Of the wriggling circuitous coil
As the creature approaches its prey;
Or, its game if the by-stander foil,
Of its dart to concealment away;

The quick double tongue in its head,
The gleam of its cold cruel eye,
The foul fetid slaver o'erspread
The victim 'twill crush by-and-by.

Then "Lilley"—the name seems to breathe
Of purity, sullied in vain;
Of the flower that thy tombstones should wreathe,
Good soldier—a name without stain.

With that emblem the Church doth endow,
Her martyr-confessors of fame,
And a true soldier-martyr wert thou,
Though humble thy rank and thy name.

Dying man—dying wife—let them lie,
Close-pent in their casemate of doom,
Night and day 'neath the sentinel's eye,
Though the sun to white-heat fire the room,

Till stilled is the labouring breath,
And the fevered blood clots in the brain,
And the stout soldier's freed by grim death,
From arrest, and from anguish, and pain.

Lay him down; his wife will not be long,
Ere she shares his cool grass-covered bed;
But, that nought may be lacking to wrong,
Write "Drunkard" up over his head.

And for proof—here's the long brandy score.
Fifteen quarts in the month! Did he swim?
True, the doctor prescribed it for her,
But 'twill back up the charge against him!

Who that reads what our Commons have heard,
Nor the Horse Guards itself can deny,
But must think of the ill-fated bird,
Stricken dead 'neath the snake's cruel eye?

What man with the heart of a man
But feels his blood tingle and glow,
With the longing to do what he can
To bring this iniquity low?

What man with the heart of a man
But feels the blush burn like a brand,
Reading how this wrong-doer is left
"On trial," but still in command?

On trial! This heart hard as stone,
Whose sin no excuses can leaven!
This accused—whose accuser has gone
With his wrongs to the High Court of Heaven.

On trial! This tyrant whose hate
Not even by death could be cloyed;
Who spurned the poor corpse at his gate,
And flung shame on the life he destroyed!

On trial! To those who condone.
Where the duty is clear to condemn,
Let England's just anger make known
That "on trial's the sentence for them.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c.; Travelling Baths with lid, lock, &c. &c.; the OXFORD HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children. TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

GOLOSHES,

WATERPROOF COATS AND HATS.

MINERALIZED EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.

A supply just received by J. AND W. WATSON & Co.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.

Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths,
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received. Orders registered by LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

WHITBREAD'S LONDON PORTER AND PALE ALE in Casks.—The above are on Sale at our godowns. FORBES & Co.

JULES MUMM AND CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned, a Consignment of Messrs. Jules Mumm & Co.'s first quality Champagne, in Quarts and Pints. T. D. JACKSON & Co.
1, Oak Lane, 17th June 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. 1858 „ 28.
2 Do. do. do. 1840 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac Royal French.
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestler's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos".
Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECTED WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACROS & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, superior	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Choice Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Brown	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	at per doz.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	25
ST. GEORGE,	do.	„	24
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	29
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bott'ed)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

SHROFF Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.
Fleur de Silery, Ernest Irroy & Co...at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts
CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils			
aîné	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858	Do. „	30	do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1855.	Do. „	35	do. do.
Do. 1858.	Do. „	30	do. do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Mellor & Co.	„	16	do. do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	„	16	do. do.
Do. Leoville	Do. „	22	do. do.
Do. Lafitte	Do. „	35	do. do.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.
Blumeder Mosel C. A. Kupferberg „ 40 do. do.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Gieske & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing	1 doz. each.		
Moselle, do.	do.	1	„
Sherry, do.	do.	8	„
Claret, do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		1	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz. each.		
Sherry, do.	do.	3	„
Brandy, do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom, do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey, do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—A small shipment of choice Wines from T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late Shaw and Maxwell).

	per doz.	Quarts.	
CHAMPAGNE,			
Brand Eagle-Crown—Silver foil, fine		Rs.	28
Brand Eagle-Star—Silver foil, very fine			35
Brand Eagle S.—Gold foil, the finest			38
SPARKLING MOSELLE,			
Brand Eagle Star—Silver foil, fine			35
Brand Eagle S.—Gold foil, the finest			38
SHERRY.			
Black Seal, fine old pale dry			24
Red Seal, very rare old dry			30
PORT.			
Black Seal, very fine			25
Black Seal, very fine (Pints)			13
BRANDY.			
Fine Old Pale Cognac			26

Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.	
No. 1	Black Capsule		35
„ Pts.	„ „		18
No. 2	Blue „		30
„ Pts.	„ „		16
No. 3	Yellow „		26
„ Pts.	„ „		14
No. 4	Green „		22
„ Pts.	„ „		12
Medoc	Red „		17
„ Pts.	„ „		9
Brand Cutler & Co			32
„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.		40
Brand C. & Co.	„		32
„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.		34
Sparkling Nonpareil	„		40
„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.		32
Sparkling 1st Quality	„		40
„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.		32
Sparkling Nonpareil	„		40
„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.		32
Sparkling 1st Quality	„		32
„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.		32
Black Seal	„		28
„ „	Pts.		15
Red Seal	„		24
„ „	Pts.		12
Amontillado	Black Seal		32
Pale Amoroso	„		40
Light Golden	Green „		28
Pale	Brown „		26
Pale	Yellow „		28
Pale	White „		18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
„ „ (Yellow „)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Samuel Malt			32
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Brown	in Glass Bottles		42
„	„ Pts.		21
Curacos White	„ Bottles		42
„	„ Pts.		21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
„	Pts.		21
Cherry Brandy			30
„	Pts.		15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, April 1863.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

Notice is hereby given, that, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the piece of Land hereinafter described, will be sold at the Premises by Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., all that piece of Land at the South-east corner of Bombay Green, containing one thousand two hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts, being portion of a larger piece of Land, recently purchased from the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay; on the said piece of Land the foundations have been built up to the level of the ground line.

For further information and for Conditions of Sale apply to the